

BRITISH PUBLIC KEPT AT SEA

Salisbury Cabinet Maintains Great Secrecy on the Soudan Campaign.

The Outcome of the Dongola Business Appears an In- solvable Enigma.

Conflicting Reports as to the Fate of the Italian Garrison at Kassala.

BERTHELOT OPPOSES ENGLAND.

The French Foreign Minister Maintains That Her Expedition Is Not a Defen- sive but an Offensive Act—France Will Not Grant Her Request.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 19.—Britain's foreign policy appears to be getting increasingly characterized by confusion and marmess. Nobody save Lord Salisbury and a few others in the inner circle of the Cabinet probably have the slightest idea of what is going to be the outcome of this Dongola business. Everybody has his pet theory as to the significance of the events and denounces all others as absurd.

The Chronicle booms its discovery that England has joined, or is joining, the triple alliance for all it is worth, and that is very little.

Other papers ask what is the reason of the sudden renewal of strained relations with France, after Salisbury has given away, without compensation, a huge tract of territory on the Mekong and made other amicable advances.

Nothing is known definitely, even the fate of Kassala is doubtful. The Times gravely announces that the town has fallen. The Government states that it possesses no such information, and the Italian Embassy scents the very idea. The Turkish Embassy, close by absolutely affirms that the Italian garrison has cleared out last week, and so on, ad infinitum.

The British public doesn't know what to believe, and expresses its disapproval in no uncertain tone.

It was, of course, no surprise that France declined to assent to the appropriation of a half million pounds out of the reserve fund of the Egyptian debt.

As the Bourgeois Cabinet is in a bad way at the prospect of a vote on the Ministerial income tax proposals, and desirous to court popularity by a harmless display of Anglophobia, it means little, and is not likely to have important consequences, as Salisbury can certainly not be more explicit on the question of evacuation than his predecessors.

Besides, it is not the first time that France has objected in a somewhat similar way. It is idle to suppose that she and Russia will try to force England's hand at this juncture on the evacuation question. It might have been possible, had any one of the three powers of the Triple Alliance also consented to participate in an action of this kind, but all approve now of the employment of the reserve fund on the expedition.

France will best serve her ends by doing the utmost in her power to expedite the entire reconquest of the Soudan, as, once the country is quieted and in full possession of the Egyptians, she will better be able to suggest to John Bull that it is time he got out.

On this point, however, the French people are somewhat difficult to be convinced. There is probably still a surprise or two in store for the public, but no serious international complications need be looked for.

The Italia, commenting on the attitude of Great Britain toward the Soudan, dwells upon the long friendship which has existed between Great Britain and Italy, and says: "The British advantage to Dongola will be of great advantage to Italy, but of rather a moral than material character, while Italy renders a great service to Great Britain in affording her a pretext for showing Europe that the time has not yet come to speak of evacuating Egypt."

Next Tuesday the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, a body whose importance it is impossible to overrate, commences its usual annual meeting in London. One of the most important resolutions to come up for action is a paper emanating from the Soudan Chamber to the effect that the Associated Chambers of Commerce desire to express to the New York Chamber of Commerce their appreciation of its friendly feeling and their strong desire that some method acceptable to both nations may be found for settling in a conciliatory spirit the differences between them. It also provides that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

Berthelot's Firm Stand.
Paris, March 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that there were serious objections, both financial and political, to the British expedition against Dongola, and that representations had been made by France to the Government of England and that at Cairo, negotiations resulting from which were now proceeding.

M. Berthelot added that France had declined to accede to Great Britain's request to take £500,000 from the Egyptian reserve fund to meet the expenses of the expedition. The expedition was not a defensive but an offensive act.

The Gauls, on the other hand, pursuing discussion of France's attitude on the Egyptian situation says:

"The Cabinet ought to have modified their

language and not lent themselves to an incident, the result of which will cement the Dreibund anew and afford Germany occasion to draw closer to Great Britain."

Le Journal thinks that occasion has been afforded the Foreign Office to take revenge for the recent numerous rebuffs it has experienced.

DINED BY DE CASTELLANE.
Prince Henry of Orleans, Just Returned from a Perilous Trip, the Distinguished Guest.

Paris, March 19.—A very distinguished party was assembled at dinner on Tuesday evening at the elegant hotel of the Court and Countess de Castellane, in the Avenue Bosquet, to meet Mgr. Prince Henri d'Orleans, who has just returned from his expedition "ped pedes apostolorum" from the Gulf of Tonquin to the Gulf of Bengale, where he visited the numerous idolatrous tribes in the western provinces of China and the southern part of Tibet, and traversed unknown regions in the mountains whence spring the great rivers of Asia. His travels consumed one year and he has rendered invaluable service to France.

Fresh with the distinction of the Legion of Honor, the Prince is just now the lion of Parisian society.

As might be expected, the after-dinner programme of music at the Castellane hotel was remarkable for its excellence. M. Renad sang the "Romance of Tannhauser," "Le Sol" of Gounod, and a madrigal of Saint-Saens.

M. Emile Bourgeois played on the piano two of his own compositions, entitled respectively "La Filouse" and "La Valse Lente."

M. Fenoux recited "Les Parais" of Francois Coppee, "Un Vieux Lapis" of J. Richpin, and "Une Elogie Verte" of Jules Lemaitre.

It was unquestionably one of the most successful social gatherings for many weeks.

THEY ELOPED TO MEXICO.

Mr. H. R. Goring, a Prominent London Merchant, Granted a Divorce from His Wife.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 19.—To-day Henry Reynolds Goring, an American merchant, doing business in this city, petitioned the court for the dissolution of his marriage, which took place in Westminster in 1882, on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with James Stuart Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Goring, for the first few years of their married life, were fairly happy. Then Mr. Goring discovered that his wife was carrying on a correspondence with the co-responder, who was an old lover, but who was then living in Valparaiso.

In 1892 they separated, Mr. Goring allowing his wife £400 a year. In October, however, Mr. Goring discovered that his wife had gone to Mexico. From there she wrote to her husband, saying that for all she had suffered she was recompensed by becoming the wife of the man she had loved all her life.

The decree was granted.

CZAR'S CORONATION MAY 26.
The Date and the Programme of the Great Ceremony Finally Announced.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The ceremony of the coronation of the Czar has been finally fixed for May 26. The official programme has been published.

The Czar and Czarina will make a triumphal entry into Moscow on May 21, and will leave that city on June 1.

The ceremony will be filled with ceremonies, religious services, receptions, balls, fairs and reviews. The preparations for the event are now in full swing, and the ceremony of coronation will be one of the most impressive and magnificent ever seen in the old Russian capital.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

Park & Tilford, New York's Leading Grocery House, Moves to Broadway.

In the Old World the great points of interest are centered in the things that were, in this progressive hemisphere, where we live in the wonderful present and delight to anticipate the seeming impossibilities of the future, the ground for wonder lies in the things that are. Instinctively one looks in New York for the best, the largest and the greatest in all things that are made possible by enterprise and business ability. The models of business in all its branches are found in the metropolis. In this connection the name of Park & Tilford would come to the mind of any one contemplating the leaders in various branches of business. Keeping pace with the evolution of commerce in its tireless stride and endless changes, this establishment has just completed a most important step in their progress by the establishment of a new store at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway. The building known in the past as the Oriental Hotel has been leased for a long period by Park & Tilford and transformed into the most beautiful and complete grocery establishment in this city. It is pleasant to contemplate the growth of an old firm, which was established in 1840 by Joseph Park and J. M. Tilford. Far back in slavery times this firm was pointed out as it is to-day, as one of the leading and best in the commercial supremacy of New York. The unblemished record of this house can be pointed to with pride by business men as an example of what energy and integrity are capable of attaining. From the modest start of one store they now have five in all, located with judgment on the better portions of trade, each store a model in its line. The removal of their establishment from Sixth street to Broadway has created a new reality and business circles, the effect of which is significant and will be felt as marking an epoch for many years to come. The beauties of this new establishment are in keeping with the very modern ideas of architecture and style. Every one knows of the elegance of the Empire is found in the decorations of green and gold, the shelving of natural oak ornaments with wreaths, which device also frequently appears elsewhere. The effect is restful and dignified. The alterations in the building provide for many improvements after the ideas of the proprietors. The display of the choicest and most approved brands of all that pertains to the kitchen art is thoroughly characteristic of this firm. A tempting exposition of all the leading perfumery brands; cigars of the highest quality; wines, aged and under the direct care of the firm; the most exquisite delicacies for dessert, and tempting articles of all kind of food are most attractively arranged to charm the eye and whet the appetite.

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LORD SALISBURY WINS A POINT.

His One Objection to a Joint Venezuelan Commission Said to Have Prevailed.

Arbitration, It Is Reported, Will Not Include Settled Portions of the Disputed District.

AN EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED.

London Also Believes That the United States Has Sent Peremptory In- structions to the Venezu- elan Government.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 19.—The London correspondent of the Scotsman writes that there is a strong probability that before long the British Government will be able to make an announcement in reference to the Venezuelan question.

I am able to say that negotiations are going on with perfect smoothness between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. In view of the proposed appointment of a joint commission, Lord Salisbury has made it perfectly clear that one objection by the British Government to that proposal was that it contemplated as a final resort the arbitration of every part of the disputed territory. In other words, it is proposed that settled districts are to be treated as if the case was no clearer than that of the other parts of the country.

The American Government, it is asserted, has assented to the idea of a joint commission, with the understanding that arbitration is not to be carried beyond a certain line. This line is now being thoroughly defined by the Foreign Office and will specify the territory which is to be treated as beyond the scope of possible arbitration. It will be some days before the definition of that area is ready for international debate.

Another satisfactory feature of the situation is that the United States has peremptorily informed the Venezuelan Government that she alone must settle the question of compensation with Great Britain or take the consequences.

VENEZUELAN TRIBUNAL MEETS.
Holland and Spain Offer to Assist with Records in Their Keeping.

Washington, March 19.—The Venezuelan Commission met to-day and discussed the British Blue Book and the Venezuelan documents which have been in its possession for over a week. Particular attention was given to the various conflicting and inharmonious points in the two cases as presented.

A complete bibliography of the books and maps in the Lenox Library, New York, which access is offered, also a catalogue of one hundred and sixty-seven manuscripts relating to Spanish-American missions, settlements and similar matters, which are held ready for the commission's inspection.

The commission was informed by the State Department that the Governments of Holland and Spain had expressed a willingness to assist in the investigation of their archives.

NORTHCOLE'S TRUE IDENTITY.
England's Supposed Venezuelan Emissary Confounded with His Father.

Washington, March 19.—There has arisen a "Two Dromedies" confusion in regard to the identity of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, now in Washington, on what is well understood in official circles to be an important diplomatic mission, presumably in regard to Venezuela, and his distinguished father, the late Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, who died in 1887.

Father and son both were here in Washington in 1871, during the negotiation of the Alabama treaty, which led to the Geneva tribunal. The father was a member of the High Joint Commission, Henry Northcote, his son, was also in attendance, as private secretary of the Marquis of Rippon, who negotiated the treaty. The father was subsequently made a peer and the title descended to his oldest son, but Queen Victoria created his son Sir Henry Stafford Northcote a baronet in his own right, so that he then became "Sir Henry Stafford Northcote," or, as he is commonly called, as his father was, Sir Stafford Northcote.

The record of his past diplomatic services is a remarkable one. He has frequently been selected to handle the most delicate matters in a confidential capacity. He went out with Lord Salisbury to Constantinople in 1876 and aided in the negotiation of the treaty of Berlin. He subsequently became an assistant secretary of the Foreign Office and has been engaged in almost every important negotiation since conducted by Great Britain.

No well-informed diplomat here questions that Sir Stafford Northcote's presence in London at this time has a meaning much beyond a mere personal visit.

CAN'T COME TO PRINCETON.
German Universities Say It Is Too Far to Send Delegates to the Jubilee.

Berlin, March 19.—The universities of Germany have received invitations, through Mr. John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Legation in Berlin, to send delegations to the 150th anniversary celebration of Princeton College. Only two or three institutions have thus far signified their intention to participate in the jubilee. The leading and best in the commercial supremacy of New York. The unblemished record of this house can be pointed to with pride by business men as an example of what energy and integrity are capable of attaining. From the modest start of one store they now have five in all, located with judgment on the better portions of trade, each store a model in its line. The removal of their establishment from Sixth street to Broadway has created a new reality and business circles, the effect of which is significant and will be felt as marking an epoch for many years to come. The beauties of this new establishment are in keeping with the very modern ideas of architecture and style. Every one knows of the elegance of the Empire is found in the decorations of green and gold, the shelving of natural oak ornaments with wreaths, which device also frequently appears elsewhere. The effect is restful and dignified. The alterations in the building provide for many improvements after the ideas of the proprietors. The display of the choicest and most approved brands of all that pertains to the kitchen art is thoroughly characteristic of this firm. A tempting exposition of all the leading perfumery brands; cigars of the highest quality; wines, aged and under the direct care of the firm; the most exquisite delicacies for dessert, and tempting articles of all kind of food are most attractively arranged to charm the eye and whet the appetite.

FOUGHT A DUEL WITH SABRES.
Baron Klebsberg Mortally Wounded by Baron Josika on the Field of Honor.

Budapest, March 19.—A duel with sabres was fought this morning between Baron Josika, Representative of the Imperial Cabinet in the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Baron Klebsberg, in which the latter was mortally wounded.

The duel grew out of a letter published by Baron Klebsberg reflecting upon Baron Josika, who, becoming incensed at the purport of the letter, challenged the writer.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.
Berlin, March 19.—The Government's naval estimates were passed by the Reichstag to-day.

Athens, March 19.—It is reported here that King Alexander, of Greece, has been detached to Princess Maria, of Greece.

Vienna, March 19.—It is announced that the Emperor will visit Vienna at the middle of April.

THE DREIBUND'S TRIUMPH.

Diplomatic Opinion in Berlin That Britain's Move in Egypt Isolates France.

By Henry W. Fischer. Berlin, March 19.—Kaiser Wilhelm, who is now en route to Genoa to meet King Humbert, will stop in Vienna for a friendly call on Emperor Franz Josef. He intends, it is said, to prolong his visit and postpone his interview with King Humbert, if possible, until after the Italian Chamber has quitted down somewhat.

A well-informed diplomat here says that Germany's action in the Egyptian funds question, mentioned yesterday, was a great triumph for the Dreibund, completely isolating France, which would be unable to fight England in the Soudan with the Dreibund assisting Britain. France refusing to treat with England with respect to Siam, is now forced to leave Egypt to the English.

The Foreign Office authorizes me to deny the reported change in the German Embassy in London. It was stated that Count Hatfield had been recalled.

POINTS ON OTHER CANALS.
Tour in the Interest of the Nicaragua Scheme Made for Our Government.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 19.—Colonel Ludlow, military attaché of the United States Embassy in London, has returned to England after a visit of inspection of the Suez, Corinth, Kiel and other canals. He undertook it at the request of the Government in view of the further report to Congress on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal.

Colonel Ludlow expresses himself as highly gratified with the result of his tour and the courtesy which was extended to him in all the countries he visited.

He will shortly complete his investigation by inspecting the English and Scottish canals.

TO AID CUBAN PATRIOTS.
Large Demand for Tickets for the Liberty Festival.

The great demand for tickets to the Cuba Liberty Festival, which is to be held next Sunday evening at the Grand Central Palace, shows that the people of New York are in sympathy with the patriots. The records of the entertainment will be used to procure arms and ammunition for the insurgent army.

The feature of the evening will be an allegorical spectacle illustrating the present rivalry in Cuba, and in this a chorus of 100 voices under the direction of Harvey Drob will be heard.

The Thirteenth Regiment Band will furnish music, and Congressman Sulzer will deliver an address.

A MILLIONAIRE'S DOWNFALL.
Privy Chancellor Falk, of Nuremberg, Arrested on a Serious Charge.

By Henry W. Fischer.
Berlin, March 19.—The most sensational arrest made of late years in Bavaria, is the one of Privy Chancellor Falk in Nuremberg to-day. He is a multi-millionaire and accused of having committed a serious crime.

Falk is seventy-four years old, and too decrepit to be regarded as a serious criminal. The authorities were compelled to place him under surveillance in his own residence.

GENERAL WEYLER FRETTING.
Attitude of the Reform Party, He Says May Drive Him to Extreme Measures.

Madrid, March 19.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the rebel leader, Maximo Gomez, was at Cienfuegos yesterday engaged in securing recruits. The attitude of the reform party, according to General Weyler, who regards the electoral question as critical if the Autonomists should withdraw.

In the event of their doing so, he would be compelled to resort to extreme measures, which he would greatly regret doing.

Madrid Verifying on Despair.
London, March 19.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Pall Mall Gazette says there is a feeling there which finds wide expression that the pacification of Cuba will be impossible unless a supreme effort is made involving the sending of large bodies of reinforcements to Cuba and establishing a complete blockade of the island.

"It's the Talk of the Town!"

Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit,
At Druggists', \$1.00.

HORACE G. POLHEMUS, Pres. and Treas.
E. O. POLHEMUS, Vice-President.

IRA J. ACKERMAN, Secretary.
M. J. TOBIN, Business Manager.

JOHN POLHEMUS PRINTING COMPANY,
Printers, Stationers and Law Blank Publishers,
121 Fulton and 48 Ann Streets.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1896.

Dear Sir:—
To say that your "Hyomei" is a God-send is putting it very mildly. I never have put much faith in patent medicines, but when Congressman Wilson, of Brooklyn, explained to me the benefits that he and his family had derived from the use of "Hyomei" I thought I would give it a trial. I tell you, sir, it is a wonderful discovery.

I suffered a long time with a bronchial affection which necessitated a constant hawking, and for a man in my position, being constantly brought into contact with ladies and gentlemen, it was very annoying. Since I have used the little inhaler I have been a new man. I have pulled through this entire Winter without the slightest cold, and my throat never bothers me. I smoke a great deal, and before I used the "Hyomei" the smoke seemed to aggravate the hawking, but now, after smoking a cigar, I put the little inhaler into my mouth for a few moments, inhaling its wonderful qualities, and no symptoms of hawking or rawness in the throat appear.

I consider it the greatest boon ever invented or discovered.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) M. J. TOBIN.

This plain, honest statement needs no embellishment—it carries conviction. Ask your druggist for Booth's "HYOMEI" Pocket Inhaler Outfit (\$1.00), the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds and similar diseases. Plain statements, UNSOLICITED, from business men of prominence cannot be bought. You MUST believe them.

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE.
R. T. BOOTH, 23 E. 20th St. (Two doors East of B'way) N. Y.

SHOT MOTHER AND SELF.

The Frenzied Lad First Seriously Wounded His Sister with a Hatchet—His Own Wounds Fatal.

Indianapolis, March 19.—Albert Hinchlow, nineteen years of age, of this city, has been morose and quarrelsome for the past two weeks, and at dinner today he asked his sister to put the bread in the centre of the table. Instead, she placed it to one side, when a quarrel ensued and the lad attacked his sister with a hatchet. He succeeded in wounding her, but not quickly enough to prevent the girl from being seriously injured, one stroke of the hatchet cutting her on the cheek and another on the thigh.

While Mrs. Hinchlow was struggling for possession of the weapon, a boarder entered and succeeded in quieting the lad and he went to his room. A few moments later Mrs. Hinchlow went upstairs and Albert renewed the quarrel. Becoming frenzied, he secured a revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession, one of them striking her. The second went wild, and barely missed a thirteen-year-old child.

The boy then turned the pistol against himself and fired the three remaining shots into his own body. He lived for two hours. He said that he was sorry he had shot his mother, but hoped he would die. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died.

Some months ago, while returning from Chicago on a freight train, Albert fell beneath it and lost a leg, and since that time had been desperate.

SPAIN BUSY IN PHILADELPHIA.
Angry with a Steamer's Owners and Over the Freedom of Horse's Met.

Philadelphia, March 19.—It is said that the Spanish representatives here will proceed against the owners of the steamboat Atlantic City for the alleged part that craft took in putting General Garcia aboard the Bermuda off Somers Point, N. J., yesterday. A well-known lawyer has been retained in the case and he said to-day that the Atlantic City had violated the maritime laws by going to Lucknow, as the vessel has only a commission to ply in the waters in the immediate vicinity of Atlantic City.

Some effort is also being made to keep Captain Wiborg and the mates of the Suez in jail, pending the argument of their appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The men were released on bail yesterday and to-day the lawyer representing the Spanish cause upon the United States Commissioner and asked for a copy of the bail piece, stating that he thought he would be able to show that it was irregular.

EASTER BONNETS IN PLENTY.
Dainty Articles for Women Displayed at Lord & Taylor's.

A very fine display on a scale of magnificence greeted the eyes of Lord & Taylor's patrons at their Grand street store yesterday, it being the day of their Easter opening.

The millinery department was beautifully decorated with palms and choice flowers, which lent a striking contrast to the numerous dainty bonnets and boxed flowers of every variety and color, which were on display.

The reporter visited the different departments, and the following is what he saw: Hats will be worn with a combination of roses and tulips bunched on either side, with a gathering of horse hair lace. The leading colors are various shades of soft green, coral, purple, and blue. The brown, especially burnt. The materials are nearly all fancy straw. Tulle is used in almost all, and seems to be the fad. A dove toque of fancy straw, covered with green tulle, and with a veil on each side of the crown, was greatly admired, as was also a garnet straw, made almost entirely of tulle, with the crown mainly of close mesh and trimmed in black and white hair lace.

There is also a very fine assortment of horse hair laces, gilt rhinestones and jet ornaments of the latest designs. Easter jackets are in demand, with a leaning toward tan jerseys, which are in-lined with Dresden silk, with from six to eight corded plaids.

In the dress goods department were several very pretty combination blue serge suits, with linonate vests and matching slacks to match, which are at present the style.

Velvet capes, trimmed with jet lined silk in plain colors, and handily dressed in Persian effects, are being worn. In the other departments there are fine displays of ladies' silk dresses and waists, also cambric shirt waists in numerous varieties. The infants' muslin and ladies' underwear departments were visited by a constant stream of buyers, and a fine assortment of children's reefer, made up in French percale and dimity, were eagerly purchased.

DONKEYS ON HIS HANDS.

Failure of a Miniature Chicago Fair Project in Montreal Causes an Embarrassing State of Affairs.

Montreal, March 19.—A sensation has been caused here by the sudden departure of Joseph L. Sullivan, promoter of the famous British Empire Exposition scheme.

Considerable sums of money had been paid on account of concessions and contracts of various kinds, but these sums are far from representing the actual losses of different parties interested. G. Gaston Akoun, of New York, is said to have paid \$10,000 to Sullivan for the privilege of exhibiting the "Streets of Cairo" at the proposed exposition. Akoun has a large consignment of camels, donkeys, and Arabian horses here, and twenty-five men and women, natives of Algeria, are now on their way across the Atlantic to Mr. Akoun, who is to pay the French Government a thousand francs deposit on each member of the troupe as a guarantee for their safe return.

WEYLER NOT GOING TO RESIGN.
Cuba's Captain-General Cables a Denial of the Persistent Report.

Washington, March 19.—Minister Dupuy de Lome last night asked General Weyler by cable what foundation there was for the report in circulation that he contemplated resigning, and to-day received the following reply:

"Havana, March 19.—The news of the correspondence about my resigning is totally incorrect. I authorize your Excellency to deny it absolutely. WYLER."

SPECIAL NOTICES.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Wife, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children.

PERSONAL.
ADOPTION—New born baby girl, two months old, waiting for adoption. The Retreat, New York, Jamaica, L. I.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
REV. A. C. DIXON.
Pleached at 4 p.